

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SPA CONFERENCE.

GERMAN PRESS ANGRY.

Berlin, July 10.
The German Press is most wrathful owing to the attitude of the Entente, especially with regard to disarmament. Some of the papers declare that the demands cannot be fulfilled. It is obvious that the German hope of disengagement among the Allies has been bitterly disappointed.

COAL FOR FRANCE.

Paris, July 10.
The Havas correspondent at Spa states that the Allied coal demands provide for Germany recognising France's right of priority in coal deliveries. France will receive eighteen million tons yearly as reparation for the destruction of her mines. Before selling coal to neutrals, Germany will have to meet the needs of France, who agrees to pay in foodstuffs for coal exceeding the quantity stipulated. German dealings in coal require the approval of a Commission of Control which will be established in Berlin.

TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS.

London, July 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Spa learns from an authoritative British source that Britain's only desire on the question of war criminals is to establish principles of justice and uphold international rights in civilised warfare. Forty-five names have been selected as especially bad prima facie cases. It is declared that if the latter are properly tried, thereby establishing the principle prescribed, there will be no desire on the part of the Allies to multiply cases.

MORE INDIGNATION.

Berlin, July 11.
The newspapers are most indignant regarding the coal demands, which they declare to be impossible.
Herr Gessler and General von Seeckt were present at a conference at the President's residence on Saturday morning, after which it was reported that the Conference recognised the necessity of taking drastic measures regarding disarmament. There is much suspicion of a rupture of the negotiations at Spa, but there is an obvious tendency to leave the responsibility therefor to the delegates remaining at Spa.

POLISH REVERSE.

BOLSHEVIKS BREAK THROUGH FRONT.

Berlin, July 10.
A message from Tilsit says the Bolsheviks, after severe fighting, broke through the Polish northern front and crossed the Beresina at three points. Panic has broken out at Vilna.
The Bolshevik successes are causing anxiety in Lithuania, whence troops have gone to the eastern frontier.
Constantinople, June 10.
General Wrangel's troops have occupied Berdiansk, on the Sea of Azov.

POLISH VOLUNTEERS.

Warsaw, July 10.
All leave have been stopped in Government offices. Volunteers continue to enrol en masse.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE WANTS ARMISTICE.

Spa, July 11.
French circles state that Mr. Lloyd George has decided to request the Soviet Government to conclude an armistice with Poland, and in the event of a refusal he will offer the Poles British assistance.
A Warsaw message says the first day of intensified recruiting yielded 300,000 volunteers.

POLAND WANTS PEACE.

Spa, July 10.
The Polish delegation has received a Note from its Government expressing the willingness of Poland to conclude peace with Soviet Russia on the basis of self-determination for the peoples. Marshal Foch conferred with the Polish Premier and military officials to-day.

A POLISH COMMUNIQUE.

Warsaw, July 11.
A communique states:—Under strong enemy pressure the Poles have fallen back from the Beresina line. The Bolsheviks have crossed the Pripiet but have been driven back with heavy losses. South of the Pripiet, we have fallen back to the other side of the Horyn. The enemy occupied Sarny. We have fallen back to Podolia, according to plan.

THE SEAMEN'S CONFERENCE.

SOME IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

Genoa, July 10.
The Seamen's Conference has adopted all the articles of the Convention relating to hours of work at sea.
There was an animated discussion with reference to Indian seamen. The Indian Government delegates claimed special treatment therefor on the ground of differences of climate, habits and customs. The other delegates urged that such a course would involve unfair competition with whites unless the employment of Indians was confined to the Indian trade.
Other drafts adopted dealt with the prohibition of the employment of children under fourteen years, the establishment of a National Seamen's Code, the limitation of working hours in inland navigation, seamen's compensation in case of loss of vessels, and unemployment insurance.

HOURS AT SEA.

Genoa, July 11.
The Seamen's Conference voted by 48 to 25 in favour of an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week at sea, but a two-thirds vote is required. The British Government delegates voted against, and the Canadian and Canadian delegates in favour, while the Indian delegates abstained prior to the division.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

DEATH OF LORD FISHER.

PASSING OF A GREAT PERSONALITY.

London, July 10.
The death is announced of Admiral Lord Fisher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., O.M.
[The late Lord Fisher, who has been described as "the Kitchener of the Navy," was 79 years of age. He was in the Crimean War, has been Controller of the Navy and Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty (1904-10). He was a distinguished naval administrator and was closely identified with the cause of naval reform, possessing both theoretical and practical experience, whilst his administrative skill was admittedly marked. He was a master of gunnery and during his life had, at one time or another, held almost every important position in the Navy, afloat and ashore. Under his control of the Navy, the Dreadnought policy was introduced, and also the plan of scrapping old ships instead of keeping them on the Special Navy List. He retired in 1910, served on the Special Naval Committee in 1912, and was appointed Hon. Colonel of the 1st Royal Naval Brigade in 1914. He returned to the Admiralty as First Sea Lord during the war, but resigned in May, 1915, and in July became Chairman of the Inventions Board. It is interesting to recall that in his early days in the Navy he served in the Baltic and then in the China War, when he was present at the capture of Canton and the Peiho forts. He was a very keen and outspoken controversialist—a typical sea-dog, who spoke his mind with force and conviction, caring little for the conventionalities of polite utterance. Above all, he was a man of action, and his death removes a striking and powerful personality.—Ed. H.K.T.]

INDUSTRIAL STRIFE AT HOME.

BIG STRIKE OF GAS WORKERS.

London, June 10.
A serious situation has arisen in the Midlands owing to a gasworkers' strike at Manchester, Salford, Burnley, Stoke, Huddersfield and elsewhere, due to dissatisfaction over an increase in wages. Scores of workshops in Manchester and Salford are closed and there are a thousand unemployed. The hospitals are suffering badly, only urgent operations being performed. The strikers at Wigan have returned in response to an urgent appeal by the Mayor. The strike was declared against the advice of the leaders.

A threatened strike of employees of the London Water Board has been averted. The Board agreeing to submit to arbitration the claim for a minimum wage of £4 weekly.

STRIKE SPREADS.

London, July 11.
The gas strike has spread to Bristol and Weston-super-Mare. The unemployed at Manchester are estimated to total a quarter of a million.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

FIXING UP PRELIMINARY POINTS.

The Hague, July 10.
The International Committee of Jurists of the League of Nations, in a communique, reports that it has fixed the fundamental principles of the composition of the Court, after which an Advisory Committee discussed the status of the Judges and tentatively came to the conclusion that as the Court must be kept free from political influences the Judges could not be removed except for inability to discharge their duties, for which a unanimous vote of the Court is requisite. The Court will elect its President and Vice President, who will be appointed for three years and be again eligible for appointment.

TROUBLESOME TURKISH ROBBERS.

London, July 10.
Constantinople reports the growing impudence of bands of robbers infesting the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, which are estimated at least to be a thousand strong. These bands are plundering and burning villages and they have had several scraps with our patrols, but the country is most difficult and there is little hope of improvement unless cavalry is available to sweep the whole region.

Constantinople, July 11.
The Greeks have occupied Brusa unopposed. Numbers of Nationalists surrendered. All the Government forces in Constantinople have been disarmed, without resistance, by order of General Milne, owing to the present instability.

ITALIAN POLITICS.

Rome, July 10.
The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 255 votes to 148.

FRENCH BUDGET PASSED.

Paris, July 10.
The Chamber has passed the Budget by 359 votes to 64.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

KING'S MESSAGE TO PALESTINE.

WHAT ARABIAN AIM IS.

London, July 11.
The King's message to Palestine was read before an imposing assemblage at Jerusalem on July 7 by Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner.

The message begins by recalling that the Allies entrusted to Britain the mandate to watch over the interests of Palestine and to insure to that country the peaceful and prosperous development which has so long been denied it. It recalls proudly the large part which British troops under Lord Allenby played in freeing Palestine from Turkish rule and declares that His Majesty will indeed rejoice if he and his people can also be instruments in bringing within Palestine's reach the blessings of a wise and liberal administration. It gives an assurance that the duties of Mandatory Power will be carried out with absolute impartiality, and the British Government is determined to respect the rights of every race and creed in Palestine in the future. The measures for the gradual establishment of a National Home for the Jewish people in Palestine will in no wise affect civil or religious rights, or diminish the prosperity of the general population.

The King is confident that Sir Herbert Samuel will carry out these principles wholeheartedly and effectively, and endeavour to promote in every way possible the welfare and unity of all classes and sections. His Majesty concludes:—"I realise profoundly the solemnity of the trust involved in the government of a country which is sacred alike to Christian, Mohammedan and Jew, and shall watch with deep interest and warm sympathy the future progress and development of a State whose history has been of such tremendous import to the world."

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

BIG CANADIAN CONTRACT.

Montreal, July 10.
The Canadian syndicate which recently obtained a six million dollar contract from the Soviet Government has announced that the question of credit, which has been satisfactorily arranged, is at present being completed and arrangements are being made to carry out the contract.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

AMERICA TO MEET BRITAIN.

London, July 10.
At Eastbourne, in the Davis Cup Doubles Competition, Tilden and Johnston (America) beat Cope and Laurence (France) by 6-3, 6-3, 6-2, and thus qualified to play the British Isles on July 16.

THE PRINCE IN AUSTRALIA.

Kalgoorlie, July 9.
The Prince of Wales was given an ovation at Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie. Replying to an address, he paid a tribute to the energy which had enabled the gold industry to be built up in a waterless country and said he was most interested in the terminus of the trans-Australian Railway linking up the western and eastern States.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CRICKET.

London, July 10.
At Lords, Eton beat Harrow by nine wickets.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE NORTHERN CRISIS.

FOREIGN OFFICERS TO RETIRE.

Peking, July 12.
Skirmishing has taken place between the advanced troops of the two armies in Tsakchow. Both suffered some casualties.

Shanghai, July 12.
Li Shun, Tsuchun of Kiangsu (a member of Tso Kwan's party) has dispatched an army to Chinyang and is preparing to attack, while Lu Wing-chen, Defence Commissioner in Shanghai, has sent a strong force to Kwanshan for defensive purposes.

The Diplomatic Body has passed a resolution that no foreign officers, military or aerial, should remain in the service of China during the internal crisis. The British officers in the Aerial Department have taken the lead and retired.

The President has prepared his resignation and will submit it to Parliament.

It is reported that the Anfu Party has mortgaged the Peking-Hankow and Peking-Suiyuan Railway to a certain Power for \$5,000,000.

As Cheong Wai-yu, Secretary of the General Staff (who belongs to Tso's party but is in Tso's service) proposes to set an example there has been no actual fighting between the two armies at Yank.

(Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

DAY BY DAY.

Other maker yesterday smoothed the bandman. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from stab wounds and to have been inflicted by the other man, who has also been sent to the Hospital suffering from stab wounds.

For returning from banishment, a Chinese was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment this morning by Mr. R. O. Hutchinson. It appears that he was banished for six years a few months ago, and the reason why he came to the Colony was, according to history, that he was simply passing through. He was caught by the Police in the act of stealing.

Two chair coolies on Sunday night indulged in a fight. One of them was beaten severely with a bamboo, necessitating his removal to the Hospital. The coolie who committed the assault was this morning brought up before Mr. R. O. Hutchinson and fined \$5, \$2 of which was to be paid as compensation to the injured man. He was also bound over in a bond of \$50 to keep the peace for three months.

A blind man and a woman who belonged to a boat were charged this morning before Mr. R. O. Hutchinson with stealing seven pairs of military boots and 25 cases of shantung silk from the West Canada and the Seattle Maro respectively. Mr. Massey appeared for the defendants and applied for bail. The defendants were alternately charged with receiving stolen property. Bail was granted for the blind man at \$1,000 and the woman at \$150.

According to the vernacular press, all prisoners in Canton with light sentence for more than one year or less than two years of imprisonment, will be permitted to free themselves by paying fines of two dollars a day as a substitute, in order that the crowded gaols may rid themselves of inmates. The convicts under a year's sentence may pay one dollar for each day if they wish to come out earlier. This privilege will be extended for six months only.

An Indian watchman was prosecuted at the instance of a young Chinese before Mr. R. O. Hutchinson this morning for assault. The watchman admitted having smacked the boy, but explained that he was provoked. Both were engaged at the Kwong Hip Loong shipyard, and at about 9 p.m. yesterday the watchman when on duty asked another Chinese to relieve him for a few minutes as he wished to go out of the gate and have a drink. The boy, it appears, dismissed the Chinese from relieving the watchman, whereupon the latter smacked him. The watchman said he would not have done so had the boy not called him "an Indian devil." The boy denied that he called him by such a name. Mr. Hutchinson told the Indian that he should not have beaten the Chinese and fined him a dollar. The penalty was a light one as the defendant had been in the years in the service of his masters and bore a good character.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was \$2.84 1/2.

THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer—29.52. Temperature—90. Humidity—63.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 8.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 8.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Theater Royal—7.15 p.m.

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THE NEW POWER METHOD.

VOLUNTARY EXILE

WOMEN'S LIFE IN INDIA.

A correspondent writes in the Empire Number of the Times as follows:—

The conviction that "pleasure never is at home" is universal at the moment. Every man's native land is a good country to be out of. It is almost impossible to believe that the house-famine, the cost of living, the scarcity of servants, is as bad anywhere as on the spot where we find ourselves. Lands of escape are being urgently sought, and from the point of view of the house-keeper India is certainly a land of escape. In India the external food, fuel, cleanliness and service cease to be luxuries. They resume their old subordinate position. They are no longer the housewife's task-masters, but her slaves. That "the spirit cannot soar till the millstones are lifted" is part of G. B. Shaw's confession of faith, and every English housekeeper, fondled with the pursuit of those flying and elusive shadows cooks, anthracite stoves, a smaller house, the best butter, will echo the words. In India the millstones actually are lifted. Servants are almost as plentiful and faithful as of old. Their wages have gone up, but they do not expect better food and more consideration than their master. It is still possible for a mistress to point out a mistake without losing her place. She can even, as in the old forgotten pre-war days, forget all about her house, and on her return from lotus eating, find it still going strong. The spirit can still soar.

RACE FEELING.

There is, in fact, still in India enough high living to permit of a little plain thinking, and the plain thinking brings with it a fresh coil of troubles. It is no use pretending that social life is the old pleasant footing. Indian women, like their husbands and sons, have ceased to admire the English. The hostility is less acute among women than among men, because they are less in competition with each other than men are, but criticism breaks out in all sorts of unexpected quarters. The snarlest and blindest of tea-party conversations may suddenly find itself swept away in a spate of invective and denunciation at the mere mention of such a word as "Amritsar." The Englishwoman, especially if she have the misfortune to be an official's wife, must tread delicately as Agag. Her most careless and trivial remark will be searched for deep meanings and twisted into grounds of offence. It has at last been borne in upon the Heaven-born wife that nobody loves her. She has all but reached the stage of going into the garden to eat worms. Her fellow-countrywomen never lavished any excess of affection on her, and now these dust-like ones, the Indian entourage of her husband's office, have also taken to throwing stones, politely or rudely, as the case may be. The gentlest of Mahomedan ladies lately took away the breath of her English guests at a luncheon party by quietly insisting that they would all be massacred before the end of this year. No one ever heeds such tales, but a few husbands are driving their wives home to the under-mercies of an English summer rather than allow them the somewhat remote chance of one of Heaven's greatest gifts, sudden death. Needless to say, no man ever contemplates such an end for himself, and so much does present comfort outweigh a possible violent end that quite a number of retired officials are buying desirable mansions in desirable hill stations. Never since the middle of last century has there been such a tendency to let the attractions of a big yellow house in the East outweigh those of a little grey home in the West. Kashmir, the Himalayas, and Nilgiris are all frequented, not for a few brief weeks but all the year round, by Englishmen who appreciate a place in the sun more than a dimly-lit home fire. There are points, too, about a rate of exchange which allows the rupee on its way home to suffer a sea-change into something new and strangely larger.

BANKRUPT MISSIONS.

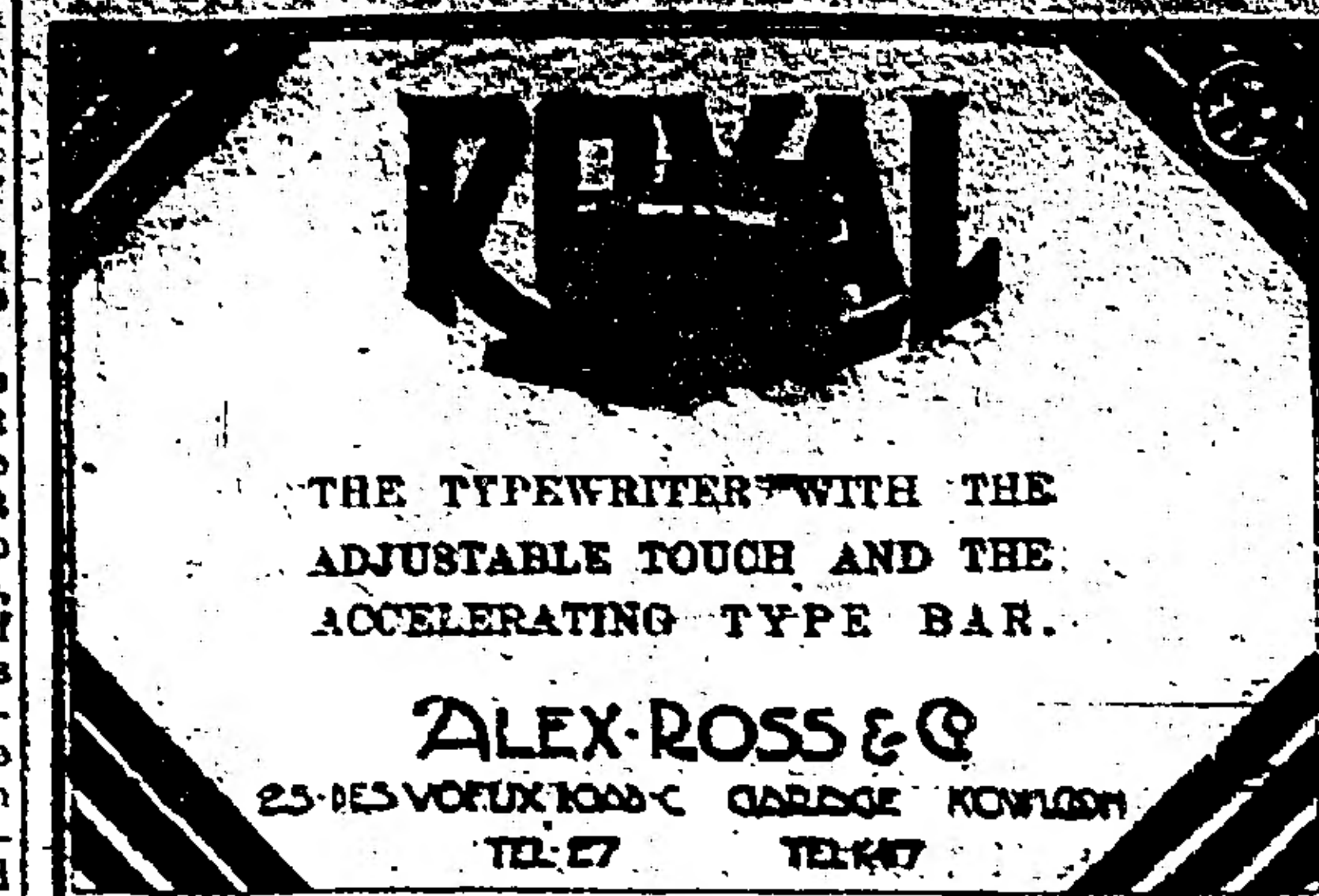
On the other hand, the dwindling of the pound sterling on its journey East has brought others to the verge of ruin. Missions of every kind are particularly hard hit, as their maintenance grants are raised at home, and by the time they reach India have fallen to half their old value. It is one thing to live on cheese-parings and another to have no cheese to pare. Austerity has become bankruptcy. Missionaries are rarely of that heroic and magnanimous spirit that can borrow with no intention of returning money. Rather than get into debt they are resigning, and work which may have taken 50 years to build up will shortly be remembered no more. Possibly this closing down process is on a little in advance of a slump in missions which would have taken place in any case. When the new provincial councils take over the education of India next year it is probable that Christianity will in any case fall into a least-favoured religious position. The much disputed conscience clause, allowing non-Christians to absent themselves from the religious teaching of Christian institutions, will merely be the death-blow of many noble causes already doomed. This clause has been hanging like the sword of Damocles over the head of many a devoted worker for the last four years. That it and the value of the pound should fall together is just a bit of bad luck. If it is possible to rip a little bit of silver lining out of this dark cloud it will be found in the fact that what the missions lose a larger public, served by Government and indigenous efforts, in the indigenous movements are looking round for leaders. The Native Princes are asking not merely for companions and governesses for their Ranas, but for inspectors, headmistresses, women doctors, physical directresses, and even, here and there, for welfare workers. It is true that the demand is small, little more than a spasmodic request here and there for a single worker, but it is growing. Indian ladies are, inconsistently enough, begging Englishwomen to teach them how to get rid of the hated alien.

COMPENSATIONS.

So much for the signs that the old order is changing, but as long as the Englishwoman remains in India many of the circumstances of life must remain unchanged. Flies, heat, typhoid, separations, crow's, fever, and loneliness are her portion. On the other side of the account must be reckoned freedom from daily toil in the management of a house, life in the open air to an extent unknown in England, games all the year round, the companionship of horses, shikar prospective and actual, the pleasure of returning to an almost unknown husband wrapped in an enchantment; lent by distance, and above all, that enhanced sense of personal value for which the human heart is insatiably craving. In India every Englishwoman is somebody, at least to her own cook, usually to a larger circle. She does not reason and conciliate, she commands. Her vocabulary is a vocabulary of imperatives. Her most unreasonable command never raises a murmur of protest. Her exits and her entrances are attended with pomp and circumstance. She never carries her own parcels or walks, or stands in a train. It perhaps ought to be reckoned as one of the life-enhancements of the East that cholera and her kin are always stalking through the land, so that more than elsewhere "Life death persuades to keep long day with his caresses graced." To the feeling of individual transiency is now added a sense of race transiency. It is not only the individual Englishman who is passing. He does not want his sons to fill up the Indian cadre, nor does India want his sons. The race also is learning to step aside.

ITALIAN WAR WEALTH.

Information from Rome says that the Giolitti Cabinet has announced that all the war wealth will be confiscated.



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DANCING AND THEATRES.

VIEWS OF AMERICAN METHODISTS.

Methodists who favour a more liberal interpretation of the rules of the church regarding amusements were frankly disappointed by the action of the General Conference in Des Moines in refusing to lift the ban on dancing, card playing, attending the circus and other forms of entertainment upon which a certain element in the church is beginning to look with less disfavour than of old.

It was the hope of the liberal element that the restrictions regarding these amusements would be removed or at least so modified as to enable them to attend the theatre or go to dances without violating the laws of the church. To this end a vigorous campaign was carried on in the belief that the conference would be forced to take some action along the lines suggested.

The controversy centred about paragraph 230 of the Discipline, known as the "amusement clause" of the laws of the church. It was proposed that this clause be stricken from the Discipline entirely and another inserted which would impose less hardship on those Methodists who no longer hold strict views on the object of amusements.

Reports from Des Moines indicate that the campaign of the "liberals" was overwhelmingly defeated. By a vote of 2 to 1 the conference adopted the majority report recommending that no changes be made in the amusement clause as it now stands. The victory for the "conservatives" means that the policy of the Methodist Church will continue opposed to amusements and that all Methodists who indulge in theatre-going, card playing, dancing and the like will be subject to punishment at the hands of the church.

The forbidden amusements, together with the penalties attached, are described as follows in paragraph 230, entitled "Improper Conduct": "In cases of neglect of duties of any kind, imprudent conduct, indulging in sinful tempers or words, dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theatres, horse races, circuses, dancing parties or patronizing dancing schools, or taking such other amusements as are obviously of misleading or questionable moral tendency, or disobedience to the order and discipline of the church, on the first offence that private reproof be given by the pastor or class leader and if there be an acknowledgment of the fault and proper humiliation the person may be borne with. On the second offence the pastor or class leader may take with him one or two discreet members of the church. On the third offence, he may be brought to trial and if found guilty and there be no sign of real humiliation, he shall be expelled." So far as could be learned there have been no cases of expulsion under the rule regarding amusements.

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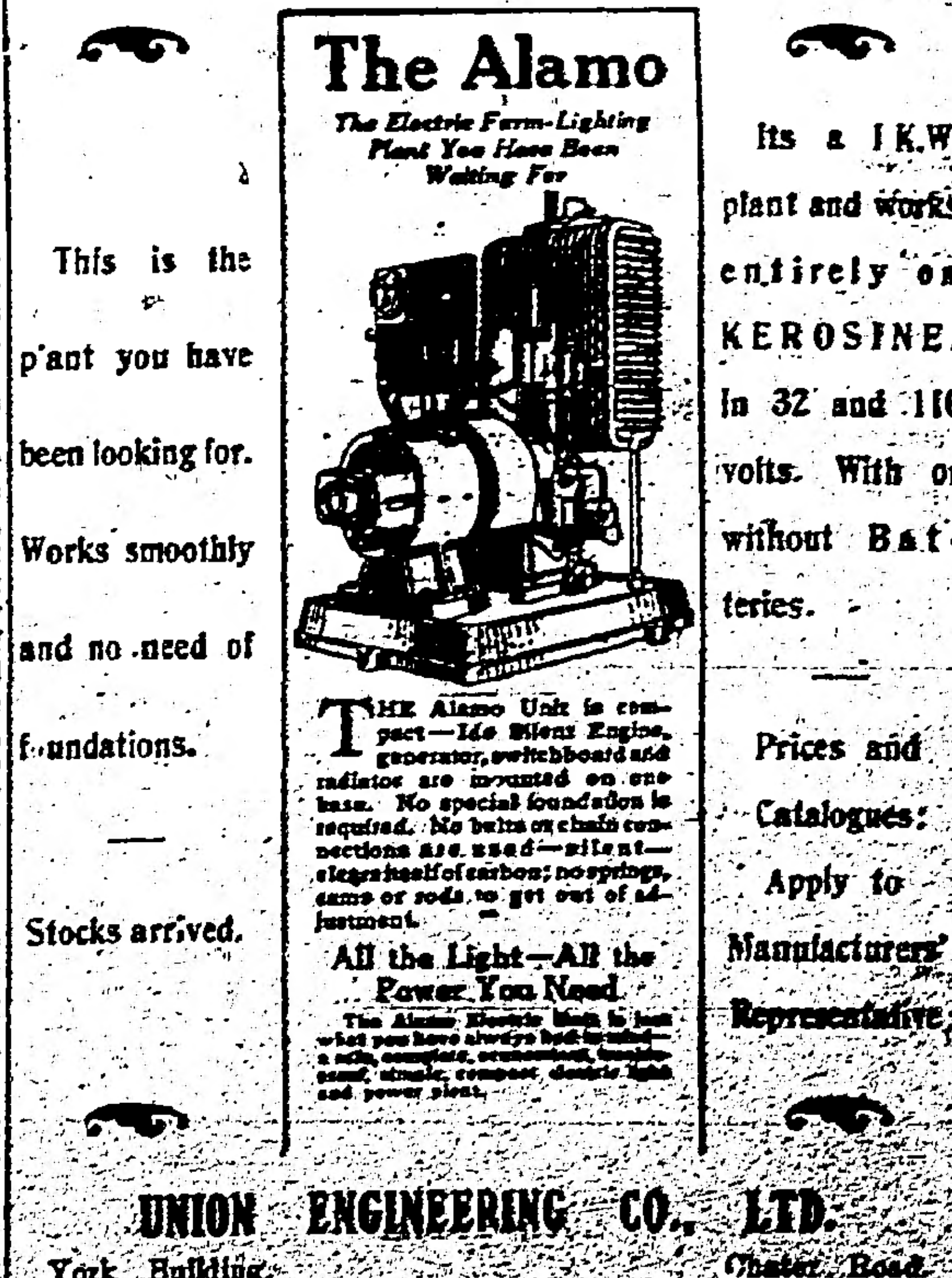
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE SPA CONFERENCE.

London, July 10.

A Spa commune says that M. Millerand referred to the inaccuracy and unreasonableness of Herr Hugo Stinnes' observations.

Afterwards, he exclusively addressed the German Delegation, pointing out Germany's failure to carry out her obligations and the reasonable Allied demands, and remarking that Herr von Simons himself recognised the mistakes committed by the approval of contracts for the supply of coal to neutrals by spontaneous reduction of deliveries without the consent of the Reparations Commission. He invited German experts to confer with the Allies in this connection.

Herr von Simons explained the German reparations plan which will be presented to the Allies on Sunday evening, in order to enable discussion on Monday morning. He indicated that the critical condition of German finances made Allied assistance necessary. He also emphasised the capital importance of fixing a lump sum as the reparation figure.

Spa, July 9.

On signing the Protocol the Germans declared that no clause in the Treaty of Versailles obliged them to acquiesce in fresh territorial occupations except in the event of failure to carry out the reparations clauses.

A Protocol has been signed laying down that with a view to hastening the investigation in connection with war criminals the public prosecutor of the Leipzig Court should send direct to the British Attorney General and Allied Ministers of Justice any demand, for information or judicial enquiries, the latter carrying out the instructions without delay. The delegates concerned in the subject met under the presidency of M. Jules Cambon at Birkenhead. Sir G. Hewart was present. The speeches of the Allied delegates dealt with the methods of procedure of the German Minister for Justice, agreeing that communications regarding evidence should be carried on between law officers, not diplomatically. This section of the conference concluded with unanimity.

INFREINGEMENT OF BRITISH TRADE MARKS.

London, July 9.

The Commercial Committee of the House of Commons lunched on Sir John Randles and presented him with an illuminated address.

Replying to his health, Sir John Randles said he had been the recipient of great kindness, courtesy and friendship in Japan. Japanese traders imitating British trade-marks had been reprobated by the Japanese. He had been informed that the Japanese Government was ready to legislate to prevent this. He emphasised how highly the Japanese valued the alliance with Britain.

AMERICAN FIRM IN DIFFICULTIES.

New York, July 12.

Messrs. Klotz and Co. has been placed in the hands of trustees owing to insufficient liquid assets to meet immediate demands. The Company's liabilities are \$3,000,000 and assets, exclusive of plant, \$11,000,000.

Later.

The difficulties of Messrs. Klotz & Co. are believed to be chiefly due to the collapse of silk values in Japan, the cancellation of orders, and the subsequent difficulty of obtaining capital after most of the profits had been put into plant.

TRADE WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.

Washington, July 12.

The State Department has removed restrictions on trade with Soviet Russia, except such material as can be used for war purposes. Individual licences are required for the export of locomotives and railroad material.

The decision was reached after communications had been received from Britain and France.

The State Department emphasises that the concession does not entail political recognition of any particular Russian authorities.

THE FIGHTING IN TURKEY.

London, July 9.

A Greek communique on the operations in Asia Minor says that the enemy's forces opposed to the northern army numbered twenty thousand, of whom fifteen hundred were killed and wounded and many were captured or surrendered. It is estimated that only four thousand escaped to Brussa. The whole of the material of the Turkish northern army was captured, including thousands of rifles and two big German guns.

THE PRINCE.

Perth, July 9.

The Prince of Wales, at the farewell banquet prior to leaving for Coolgardie, referring to the train wreck said he did not regret being able to add a harmless railway accident to his experiences.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BUSY BUILDING.

Singapore, July 11.

The contract amounting to one million and a half dollars for the building of godowns on the Telok Ayer reclamation at Singapore has been allotted to Penang, the contractors of Singapore being too busy to cope with the work.

CHEAPER FOODSTUFFS.

"OUT TO BREAK RINGS AND TRUSTS."

Mr. Mallaby Dealey's venture into the tailoring trade is being emulated in regard to foodstuffs by a London firm of general merchants—Messrs. W. Archer and Co., of Martin Lane, Cannon Street—who have converted their ware-houses into a retail premises for the sale of a large quantity of tinned soup and other food-stuffs.

Mr. J. Miller, a director of the firm, told a press representative recently that his Company had bought one million 2lb. tins of soup of all varieties. They would be offered to the public at sixpence per tin, as against the usual retail price of 2s. 6d. to 3s. The beauty of the scheme, said Mr. Miller, "is that anyone can come to our store and buy one, two, or as many tins as he likes. We shall not sell wholesale, of course, as that would only be handing the stuff to the trusts and rings which we are endeavouring to outwit. If the response to our soup offer justifies it, we shall sell jam at something like a third of shop prices. The public must take the goods away from our store themselves, as we cannot undertake to deliver, the margin of profit being so small."

"The public are yelling about high prices," Mr. Miller added. "We shall judge by the amount of support we get how genuine the charges are. With the help of the public we can make the trust give in; without their help we ourselves must fall."

"You intend to be the Mallaby Dealey of the food trade, then?" "Our aim is similar—to force the rings and trusts to bring down prices for the good of the whole community. We shall see whether the public will buy now that they have a favourable opportunity. Certain interested parties have approached us with a view to preventing our selling our goods retail, but our trust in the British public is such that we have refused tempting offers for their sake. It is now up to the public to help us break the rings."

WHY M. POINCARÉ RESIGNED.

THE REAL REASON.

The weekly publication, *L'Europe Nouvelle*, has an article in which it discloses the real reasons explaining the resignation of M. Poincaré, says the Paris correspondent of the *Observer*.

According to the letter sent by M. Poincaré to M. Millerand, the resignation was due to the fact that the meeting at Hythe was more or less an endorsement upon the rights of the Reparation Commission, and because the Commission would in future not possess the same importance. *L'Europe Nouvelle* says the Allies objected to M. Poincaré's being at the same time president of the Reparation Commission, and a writer in the pages of the *Matin* and the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

I have it on good authority that, as a matter of fact, a British Note had been drafted in which the attention of the French Government was drawn to the fact that the President of the Reparation Commission could not be allowed to discuss in the columns of the Press the very subject he was called upon to settle as an official of the Commission. That Note was shown to M. Millerand at Hythe by Lord Curzon, and was not officially forwarded to the French Government, as M. Millerand intervened with a desire to spare the feelings of the former President of the Republic. The very first thing M. Millerand did on his return was to send for M. Poincaré, to whom he represented in a most friendly manner that he could not very well ignore on that point the very natural objection raised by the British Government. M. Poincaré answered that he did not want to give up his freedom of writing, and that he preferred resigning his position as President of the Reparation Commission.

This puts M. Poincaré's action in its true light. It is rather unfortunate that the French public was as first allowed to believe that the only reason of his resignation was that he more or less disapproved of the policy followed by M. Millerand. A certain feeling was thus allowed to be imported into the question, of which those who criticise M. Millerand have tried to make the best use possible. On the whole, it does not seem, however, that they have succeeded yet in forming a correct of public opinion, really dangerous for the Prime Minister.

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all sizes, \$2.00.

SHIRTS, Boy Scout Khaki Twill Shirts,
Shoulder Straps, and Flap Pockets.
Collar sizes 11 to 13; ins., \$2.75 to \$3.25.

KNICKERS, Boy Scout Khaki Drill
Shorts, Waist 20 to 30 ins., \$1.95.

WATER BOTTLES, Serviceable Water Bottle capacity,
covered khaki serge, complete with Buckle & Strap, \$1.00.

HAVERSACKS, Boy Scout Khaki Drill Haversack, adjustable
slide, regulation shade and size, 90cts.

AXES, Boy Scout Axes, made from solid cast steel, strong
make, complete with cases, \$2.50.

BELTS, Boy Scout Belts, Khaki Web, adjustable to various
lengths, regulation clasps, & swivel, \$1.00.

NECKERCHIEFS, Boy Scout Scarves, good quality sateen,
colours, myrtle, scarlet, navy, 75cts.

FLAGS, Boy Scout Signalling Flags; colours, blue & white
halves, 75cts.

FLAGS, Boy Scout Patrol Flags; bear, deer, cow, bulldog,
cobra, bat, beaver, boar, eagle, etc., 50cts.

SHOULDER KNOTS, Boy Scout Shoulder Knots; colours,
purple & white, blue & white, green & white, 10cts.

LANYARDS, Boy Scout Lanyards, Khaki Twisted cotton,
strong & durable, medium length, 20cts.

WHISTLES, Boy Scout Regulation Oxidized Whistles, 50cts.

KNIVES, Boy Scout Knives, good quality, Sheffield steel, with
splitting awl, \$1.00.

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CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

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The Steamship

S. S. "LAKE GILPEN"

From CALCUTTA via
PENANG and SINGAPORE.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on July 15th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after July 15th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

As Operators.

U. S. Shipping Board.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE STEAMSHIP

"PILSNA"

From TRIESTE, VENICE,
ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG
& SINGAPORE.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 8th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 24th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1920.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

From SAMARANG, SOERABAYA, SAIGON & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

S. S. "LAKE ONAWA"

having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must take immediate delivery of same alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees must produce an Import Permit before bill of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be landed in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godowns, where they will be examined on July 13th, at 2.30 p.m. by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 25th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents.

Operators, U. S. Shipping Board

Hongkong, 7th July, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

The U. S. S. B.

S. S. "WEST IRA"

having arrived from San Francisco and ports on July 9, 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited and stored at consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargoes are to be left in the Godown until Wednesday, July 14, 1920, when they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 2.30 p.m. Wednesday July 14, 1920.

Claims will not be accepted unless cargo is so examined by said surveyors, prior to the above date.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns.

All goods remaining after July 15, 1920, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1920.

CONSIGNEES

THE ADMIRAL LINE

The Steamship

"ENDICOTT"

having arrived from Seattle via ports, on the 10th, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on the 16th by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

United States Shipping Board

Emergency Fleet Corporation

Managing Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

5th Floor Hotel Mansions.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "MAQUAN"

From SEATTLE JAPAN
& MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godowns Co., Ltd., Kowloon and stored at Consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 19th inst. at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after 19th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

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BERNARD SHAW AS KEEN POLITICIAN.

HIS VERSATILITY STIRRING NEW INTEREST.

London, April 24.—Playwright, novelist and literary and musical critic—most people as industrious in these combined occupations as George Bernard Shaw would find their hands so full that they would have neither time nor energy to spare for other activities. One of his principal interests, however, lies outside this range, wide as it is.

Mr. Shaw is one of the keenest politicians in England. He has never been a candidate for Parliament nor is he likely to become one, but he is industrious in his attempts to influence the opinion of the electorate. And he is a politician of a distinctly practical type. A good many literary men when they attempt to tackle the problems of government reveal a certain remoteness from plain facts which hampers their chances of success in the political arena. But for genuine horse sense an expert Tammany ward leader would find Mr. Shaw hard to beat. The air of irresponsibility which is one of his favourite poses tends to mask the real seriousness of his utterances on political topics but any one who penetrates below their wrapping of humour and satire will discover ideas that will bear a great deal of thinking over.

Foreign affairs have long attracted Mr. Shaw's attention, and a study of his attitude to them will confirm the judgment that his mind is unusually practical. One recalls the suggestion he offered in a daily paper, not long before the war, for a solution of the Franco-German difficulty. He urged that for the sake of averting war England should, as the holder of the balance of power, reinforce her army and declare, officially and unequivocally, that if Germany attacked France, England would throw in her sword on the side of France, balancing this threat by the counter-assurance that, if Germany were attacked by Russia or France or both, she would defend Germany. He pointed out that this would have the effect of producing a combination of England, France and Germany, to keep the peace of Europe.

"The only comment reported to me on my proposal," remarked Mr. Shaw the other day, "was that if I were in the Foreign Office there would be a European war in a fortnight. As I was not in the Foreign Office there was a European war in eighteen months. The policy of drift proved, even on its own showing, no more pacific than the policy of action."

"COMMON SENSE ABOUT THE WAR."

The pamphlet entitled "Common Sense About the War," which Mr. Shaw issued in November 1914, was generally ridiculed at the time, but any one who will re-read it to-day will be startled to see how much wiser was Mr. Shaw than the statesmen who enjoyed the confidence of the public. Of his "Peace Conference Hints," published on the eve of the meeting at Paris, it will suffice to say that if these hints had been taken the occasion for the writing of Maynard Keynes's book would never have arisen.

In home politics Mr. Shaw gave an excellent illustration of his practical bent at the Labour party conference called just before the general election to decide whether the Labour representatives should come out of the coalition. After other speakers had been dealing in rhetoric and generalities Mr. Shaw came straight to the point. He advised the Labour men that if

they had to do with Parliament they must play the Parliamentary game. When Mr. Asquith wanted a coalition the Unionists drove as hard a bargain with him as the Allies were then driving with Germany. Mr. Lloyd George had had to offer terms to Lord Curzon and Lord Milner to secure their support. He had expected that Mr. Clynes—the spokesman of those who wished Labour to remain in the coalition—was coming to that meeting to tell them what Mr. Lloyd George had to offer Labour, but he had come with his hands absolutely empty. They were simply asked to join the coalition blindfold.

"As long as you do things of that kind," declared Bernard Shaw, "you'll not be a political party at all."

HIS WARNING HEADED.

It was most refreshing to hear men who prided themselves on being common-sense politicians being instructed in one of the elementary tactical principles of practical politics by a speaker whose reputation had been won as a dramatist and man of letters. Mr. Shaw's warning was so obviously sound that it carried the conference with it, and Mr. Clynes went back to Mr. Lloyd George with the message, "Nothing doing."

Mr. Shaw finds an opportunity of expounding his political views not only in pamphlets and articles and occasional addresses at Labour party meetings but in the delivery of Fabian Society lectures. He mentions "public speaking," by the way, in "Who's Who," as one of his favourite forms of exercise, bracketing it with swimming and motor driving and cycling. His refusal to visit the United States, about which Joseph Gollomb wrote so enter-

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1930.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

Yesterday we received an authoritative statement from Reuters Agency to the effect that the Soviet Government has now signified its willingness to enter forthwith into negotiations for the resumption of trade relations on the basis of the points laid down by the British Government in the recent pamphlet with M. Krassin. That signifies a development of the highest importance, for we do not think it unduly optimistic to conclude that, once Russia again enters into commercial relations with the outside world, there will be a gradual straightening out of her tangled affairs and, we may hope, a return to peace within her borders. When the Russian delegate was visiting England and France recently, the greatest possible pains were taken by the responsible statesmen of both countries to lay down the conditions on which trade might be resumed, and M. Krassin went back to Russia fully informed on these matters. There was at one time a disposition to doubt the status of the Krassin mission and to dispute its right to represent the Soviet Government. That point, however, now appears to have been settled, inasmuch as the Russian Government has agreed to open negotiations on the basis laid down by Britain in the conversations with M. Krassin.

The question will now arise as to how far the British and other Governments who may resume trade relations with Russia will have to commit themselves politically. The French attitude, as disclosed at the Boulogne Conference, was in favour of a resumption of commercial relations, but against any recognition of the Soviet Government until it performed the acts of a regular Government in so far as the payment of foreign debts was concerned. Mr. Lloyd George, however, appeared rather more sympathetic towards the establishment of political relations with Moscow. In this connection, it is interesting to recall that the British Labour Delegation which recently visited Russia urged an unconditional recognition of the present Russian Government, which was stated to have proved its stability, repeatedly shown its will to make peace and made vigorous efforts in the direction of economic reconstruction. The war with Poland has, of course, had an adverse effect in this latter regard, but the very outspoken declaration of the visiting British Labourites, who have seen with their own eyes what is going on in Russia, cannot be turned down as being of no value whatever. For ourselves, we cannot see how, if trade is really to be resumed, Britain or any other country concerned can avoid entering into diplomatic relations as well. In this instance, the British Government has laid down certain conditions on which it will agree to trade resumption; and the Moscow Government has expressed its willingness to open negotiations on such a basis. If negotiations do ensue, that will of necessity involve recognition of the Soviet Government. Indeed, in a lesser sense, Britain has already recognised the Soviet, for the mere fact that our Government has had dealings with M. Krassin in his capacity as a representative of the Moscow Government. After all, it does not concern us what political views the Russian Government holds. If it is a stable Government, if it is accepted by the majority of the people, and if it is prepared to give adequate guarantee regarding commercial intercourse with outside countries—that ought to suffice. We may not like the Soviet idea; we may gird at what we loosely term Bolshevism. But these are matters which concern the Russians more than ourselves.

The business men of any country, indeed the Government of it, naturally want assurances that legitimate trade interests will be adequately guarded and protected before they resume commercial intercourse. So much assured, there should be no obstacle in the way of the early resumption of big business with the Russians, which should be to the benefit of the whole world. Russia is enormously rich in resources. It is a country of illimitable natural wealth, much of it still unexploited. If the negotiations now followed even quickly, we may look for a great flow of capital and enterprise into that wonderful country.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

THREE MILES.

Reference has frequently been made to the very costly delay that characterises the extension of the Chinese railway services of the south and how tremendous benefits would accrue to Canton and Hongkong if only the link to Hankow were completed. The date of that completion seems to be as remote as ever and it amounts to something like futility to mention the matter until there is formed a progressive and established administration. But it may not be generally known that for the sake of only three miles of track the British section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway is losing a large annual revenue. In Canton itself there is just that distance between the terminus of the Kowloon Railway and the terminus of that other railway which runs for a considerable distance into China and which feeds a very large and valuable area. It has come to our knowledge that large quantities of materials are brought down to Canton and they are then put on junks and other craft bound for Hongkong, whereas if those three miles of track were laid and the two systems linked up the whole of it would be transported by rail, thus providing a lucrative addition to the earnings of the British section. Perhaps our own authorities have tried to move in the matter, but up to the present nothing has induced the Canton officials to link up these services. Such a position must be extremely disappointing, because when the British Government spent those many millions of dollars on building the line there was the natural anticipation that within a few years the volume of traffic would be in some measure commensurate with the outlay. The present earnings cannot pay even the interest on the original outlay and it is only natural that there should be a keen desire to improve matters. It is not too strong to say that there has been bad faith on the part of the Chinese, though with such frequent changing of the personnel of Canton's officialdom it is hardly to be wondered at. The stone for our own Cement Works is brought into Canton by rail and then carried on to Hongkong by boat—a slow and expensive method. How much better would it be if it could be brought in trucks direct from the quarry and landed at the works? Our local Government would be well justified in urgently memorialising the Canton officials to remedy what is a serious defect in the railway system. It is only three miles of track.

A communication received from Professor Sklarevski, the well-known pianist, indicates that he is spending the summer in France. He hopes to pay Hongkong a visit later on.

An elderly Chinese has been admitted into the Tung Wah Hospital suffering from injuries to the feet and legs caused by being knocked down by motor cycle No. 33 Shung Kung Wai, in the Tai Ping Shan District.

Last week's health return shows ten cases of plague (eight fatal), four of enteric fever (non-fatal) and one non-fatal case each of diphtheria and puerperal fever. The sufferer from diphtheria was Indian; all the rest were Chinese. There also six Chinese deaths from influenza.

A Chinese woman living in Taiwong Street was knocked down by motor car No. 58 at 7.30 yesterday evening. She reported the matter to the Police, and said that she had accepted compensation from the driver and refused to go to hospital. She was slightly injured.

A sum of £150 has been sent to Mrs. Speed, the widow of the warder who was murdered by gang-breakers, out of the subscriptions raised on her behalf. This is the first of instalments which will be sent every quarter, the money being on fixed deposit. Mrs. Speed has written to thank those who have so generously subscribed, and especially Mr. Franks.

Three Chinese were to-day charged with travelling on one of the Macao boats without a ticket. The prosecuting Sergeant told Mr. N. L. Smith, the Magistrate, that a lot of this has been going on. They were fined \$5 each. One of the men has since been arrested on a charge of returning from banishment. He was banished from Singapore for life. He is now awaiting trial.

Passengers on the steamer Kwong Hung from Wuchow were astonished to find the vessel at anchor in Kowloon harbour on Monday morning. The cause of this was that she had on board 200 bags of rice which were to be added to Hongkong's surplus stocks, but the I. M. Customs thought it best for her to leave it at Kowloon, together with a fine of 2,000 taels which was done. She arrived last night. Her sister ship, the Kwong Ying, has British officers; she has Chinese.

A Chinese summoned his master at the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. N. L. Smith, for balance of wages. Mr. Rowan appeared for the master. The complainant said that he had worked for six months at a salary of \$17.15 a month. He was only paid \$15. Cross-examined by Mr. Rowan, the complainant said that he was dismissed because another man was engaged. Mr. Rowan told the Magistrate that the complainant had overdrawn his pay to the extent of \$1, and that he was dismissed as he used to keep out at night. The case was dismissed.

Council, the Cork Harbour Commissioners, and practically the whole of the people themselves, can be in revolt and all that England does is to send armed soldiers and postpone the passing of a Bill. Were it not serious it would be Gilbertian. In the past we have been inclined to excuse a lot of delay in the belief that the Government was honestly trying to keep a just balance, but we are beginning to feel that the Government is afraid of its job—afraid to impose its own will, and afraid to give Irishmen their.

Talking of Miss Marie Tempest, I must confess that when I saw "Outcast" as played by her company, I had to slightly revise my estimate of her and the artist. The interpretation of the parts might have been far better. The pity of it is that Marie Tempest is by reason of her age unsuited for many of the parts that she takes, and where the beauty of a play when you have to make so many concessions as you have

DAY BY DAY.

EVERY PIECE OF WORK WHICH IS NOT AS GOOD AS YOU CAN MAKE IT, SHOULD RISE UP AGAINST YOU IN THE COURT OF YOUR OWN HEART AND CONDEMN YOU AS A THIEF.—R. L. STEVENSON.

Mr. E. L. Braga has returned from England and joined the firm of Messrs. Carvalho and Co., as Sub-Manager. Mr. Braga is well-known as a good cricketer.

To-morrow, the 14th of July, on the occasion of the French National holiday, the Consul for France will be at home at his residence, 13 Peak Road, from 12.15 to 1.30 p.m.

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AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

(BY "AJAX.")

It will be pleasant news to hundreds of residents that to learn Dr. Dalmahoy Allan has decided to return to practice in the Colony. He left yesterday for Christmas Island, where he has to make all arrangements and await the arrival of a new practitioner who has already left from Home. Dr. Allan will be back here within three months. During the few days he has been here he has been kept extremely busy, and shoals of old patients flocked to his office every day. Some years ago I read a book entitled "The Diary of a Physician" in which were recorded the self-sacrifice, vigilance, and unflagging work for the poor by a London medical man. Dr. Allan has been such a physician, and what he has done for the poor of the Colony, although not as yet recorded in a Diary, is on the lips of hundreds and thousands. Talk about Dr. Allan to any one who knows him and has been treated by him, and notice how that individual contributes his part of praise. In the words of Horace, *Dignum laude virum Mors extorqueat*.

Why are Policemen so seldom seen after dusk between No. 2 Station and the Monument? On this road one rarely comes across a Policeman, and this fact has helped to give thieves in this locality a fine field for operation. The residents here pay taxes, and have a right to demand a proper system of policing at night, which alone can give them a sense of security. I trust that the Captain Superintendent of Police will take up the suggestion, for, after all, the poor residents of this locality are inarticulate and cannot make their voices heard. The grievance is a legitimate one, and one that should be remedied without delay.

Some new guy, signing under an old *nomme de guerre* has been waxing eloquent on theatrical companies, and has been telling us that the reception accorded to the Marie Tempest Company will frighten good English artists from attempting China again. I do not think that such a thing is likely to be correct. First of all, it must be remembered that Miss Marie Tempest, or as she is known in private life, Mrs. Graham Browne, did not come out to China on her own, and she should not care a rap whether the tour was a financial success or not. Her Company was engaged by the South African Trust, which is run by that multi-millionaire, Mr. Nathan Slesinger, to tour the whole of the East and the Far East, for a certain consideration. So as far as the China season was concerned, whether it was successful or not financially, was a matter beyond the province of the Marie Tempest Company. The South African Trust sent out a representative with the Laura Guerite Company, which afterwards came to be known as the Empire Revue Company, to survey the field. That representative, however, came to the conclusion that the Hongkong public was bursting with money and that a levy of six dollars per Dress Circle seat and three dollars for a seat in the pit would be paid most gladly. He never went to the trouble of consulting anybody on the matter, and thought that it was only necessary to mention "Marie Tempest" to the Hongkong theatre-goers to get packed houses every night. The experience gained by the South African Trust should be a good guide to them in the future. To say that good companies will give Hongkong and Shanghai a wide berth is nonsense. The Hongkong public are not quite critical, and though at all times desirous of having the best theatrical fare they are prepared to pay a reasonable but not an extortionate price. Like all other communities, the local community likes certain classes of entertainments more than others, and we have seen this illustrated in the sweeping success of the Banvard Company and other troupes catering for such class of fare.

As there seems to be no immunity against burglars who have been so successful in their coupe on stores, the question of keeping on the premises inside a good watch dog is being considered by many of the shopkeepers who stock valuable goods. The idea is a splendid one, and there is no reason why the new plan should not prove successful. The Chinese burglar dreads a dog, and with the watchman outside and a dog inside it should have the effect of scaring burglars from breaking into shops.

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MOTOR TRACTION.

THE F.W.D. TRUCK.

A moving picture demonstration of the F.W.D. truck, from manufacturer to users was witnessed on Saturday night at the To Yuen restaurant by a large gathering of commercial men and members of the local Press. Two reels of film were shown. The first reel showed instances of the truck's great strength, durability and ability to travel along roads in very bad condition, as well as through swamps and creeks. The truck was shown hauling a heavy gun, weighing over 7,000 lbs, along a rough road, while the truck itself was heavily loaded. The advantages of the power being equally distributed to all four wheels, makes it far superior to the ordinary rear-driven truck. There is no fear of skidding while turning corners at full speed, and when the rear wheels are stuck, the front wheels do the work and the truck is thus less liable to get stuck in the mud.

The second reel showed the truck under construction, and the special hardening process which each separate part has to undergo. Each part has also to be very carefully tested for its accuracy, and the engine has also to undergo a test of running for 48 hours before it is fitted into the truck. The pictures were of an interesting and educative character, showing what the F.W.D. truck is capable of handling and moving under various conditions. The F.W.D. truck was shown to the audience doing its bit during the last great war, pulling monsters of siege guns to where they were wanted over seemingly impassable roads, one picture showing a 3-ton carrying a 4-ton load over a terribly corduroyed road. It is a far cry from the battle fields of Northern France to Wisconsin, U.S.A., where the F.W.D. truck was shown again working under peaceful but hard conditions, a most realistic picture of its power being shown in which a truck is moving with a great load over uneven ground, through six inches of snow, the front wheels doing the pulling while the rear wheels are seen spinning, and vice versa. The pictures brought out in several instances features claimed for the trucks—among these that they give 100 per cent. more traction over the ordinary rear-drive trucks, which means that the user gets more pulling power; also that there is equal distribution of power, which eliminates a good deal of stress, and that they make sharp turnings with greater ease and negotiate narrow places far easier than a long wheel base truck could possibly do. Again although only a three-ton truck it has an overloading capacity up to five tons and can pull two-trailers loaded with five tons. All the pictures shown revealed the cardinal fact that the F.W.D. truck should make ideal transport for the needs of this part of the world.

Mr. Edward Mow Fung will be pleased to supply all literature and information with regard to these trucks. A consignment of F.W.D. trucks has been ordered for Kwangsi and will arrive shortly in the Colony.

in some of the pieces in which she appears? Of course, there were plays put on by the Company in which she did wonderfully. For, after all, she is a great artist still, and she shows it in plays which suit her.

It is not very pleasant for bathers at the Repulse Bay beaches to have to swim with dogs, but this is just what many a time one has to put up with. In the absence of any special regulations, it seems that lovers of dogs, cats, buffaloes or any old thing can bring along their pets and give them a ducking in the water. No regulations are required to teach ordinary mortals elementary decency. No person likes to bathe on the same beach with dogs or other animals, and I only hope that such a practice will cease.

As there seems to be no immunity against burglars who have been so successful in their coupe on stores, the question of keeping on the premises inside a good watch dog is being considered by many of the shopkeepers who stock valuable goods. The idea is a splendid one, and there is no reason why the new plan should not prove successful. The Chinese burglar dreads a dog, and with the watchman outside and a dog inside it should have the effect of scaring burglars from breaking into shops.

SHIRTS AND A SUIT.

UNSUCCESSFUL CLAIM AGAINST EUROPEAN.

The story of how a European had trouble with his tailor regarding some shirts was told at the Fungine Court this morning, when Mr. C. Colburn, consulting engineer, was sued by Messrs. Yee Woo Co., tailors, for \$75.00.

Mr. Blake, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiffs and the defendant was present in person.

The plaintiff's story was that on February 3rd the defendant ordered five shirts to be made, the agreed price being \$17 for the five. These were delivered on February 23, when no complaint was received. On March 16, payment was asked for but refused on the ground that the shirts wanted altering. They were altered and returned again on March 18. On March 23rd, defendant ordered a blue serge suit and that was delivered on April 11, the price agreed upon being \$40. Payment was asked for on May 5th, and defendant then offered \$38 for the suit and \$3 each for the shirts. But that money was not paid. There were further alterations made to the shirt and the suit, and ultimately the suit was accepted and kept. On May 16, the defendant refused to accept the shirts. Plaintiff did not know if the shirts had been worn, but they had been washed. There was still \$57 due, because plaintiff only agreed to the reduced figure if prompt payment were made.

Mr. Colburn went into the box and gave rebutting evidence. He stated that he did not order five shirts to be made. The Yee Woo had made him a lot of clothing before. Sometime in February the man from the shop came to his office and offered to make some shirts of a material similar to a pattern. He (defendant) told the man to buy a roll of such material and make as many shirts as possible. No number was specified and no price mentioned. Later he delivered five shirts, but witness did not examine them until he had taken them home and had had them washed. The shirts were found to be twice as large as they should have been, and they were returned to be altered. A blue suit was subsequently ordered, the agreed price being \$38. The suit and the shirts had to be altered many times, the last time the suit was delivered being June 12th. He had not at any time accepted final delivery of the suit or shirts because they were so unsatisfactory. The shirts were in the plaintiffs' possession, but witness had the suit, although he had instructed the plaintiffs to send for it. He had only worn the suit once, and that was when he arranged with the plaintiff to wear it for purpose of a trial fit. There had been a deal of correspondence between them, especially since he (defendant) had received a letter from Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist. All through he had tried to get them fit to wear, but they were still unfit.

Mr. Blake maintained the suit had been accepted and worn, but he was inclined to agree that the shirts were not yet satisfactory. His client could make them at \$3 each.

Mr. Colburn stated that he had since had to buy other shirts. He had only worn the suit by arrangement with the plaintiffs.

His Worship said he was bound to find that the defendant had never accepted any of the goods, and he was bound to give judgment for him. But the suit would have to be returned.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Whatever may ultimately be the fate of Devonshire House or the site of it, there is a very curious shot at its future in Frederick Locker-Lampson's "Confidences," which were published posthumously in 1896. "Wonderous social and other changes," he wrote, "will have taken place when my great-grandson writes his reminiscences. He will then tell you that Devonshire House, left by one Cavendish, has been converted into a dry goods store on the American plan." Thus are the fancies of one generation the more or less accomplished facts of the next—for even this daring prophecy could hardly have been expected to foresee a "movie show" as one of the discussed possibilities.

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REASONABLE CHARGES.
CAREFUL DRIVERS.
TELEPHONE: 977.

LINES FROM LINKUMDODDIE.

"Linkumoddie"
Ecclefechan, N. B.

2nd June, 1920.

Dear S— Aye, this is Derby Day, but as I said to Janet last night, I'm not interested in a whit. Besides there's no bookies hereabouts anyway and I never was one that believed in sending my money through the Post Office, in any case.

As it is then, I'm a great deal more interested in this penitential Bohemian, Krassin by name, through here just now to see Lloyd George, than in the close favourite, Trotter, though, mind ye, I believe that Archibald or Spion Kop both have the beatings of him. Mind ye, you Epsom course is a stiff one to tackle, up a hill for about seven furlongs, if I mind right, and then you blasted Tottenham Corner to negotiate before getting on to the home run. If the horse carrying your money touches wood and makes for the rails yonder, then ye may as well have given your stake as a donation to Edinburgh Royal Infirmary for all the good ye'll make off it. But, as I said before, it's all one to me: besides, Janet's dead set against this betting business, anyway.

As I was saying, the much-talked-of and severely-criticised purpose of the Government with regard to Russia has come to a head at last. Yesterday the Prime Minister and a dozen more of them received the delegation from that country headed by M. Krassin.

With regard to the meaning of this step, the country should be under no illusion. It means in the hinder-end the recognition of the Russian Government. Hair-splitting, Coalitionists, Pro-and Anti-Lloyd Georgians, Wee Liberals, Independents, Bohemians, Sin Fiends and the Yellow Pressies may amuse themselves by arguing on the difference between trading relations and political relations, but most folks will look at the business from a commonsense point of view, and decide that it is only a question of name and not of fact. Without a doubt, the British Government, realising that salvation for Europe means peace and commercial intercourse, has taken this way of solving the problem, because the opportunity presented itself, and despite all the talk—both wind and newspaper—because no other way seems promising or practical. One thing is plain. Europe cannot go on much longer as it has been going. It is idle to think of reconstruction and returning prosperity in one part of the Continent and chaos and destitution in another. The lion and the lamb may lie down along side one another, but it's an anxious time for the lamb for all that. Europe cannot be divided into watertight compartments; that's out of the question in this industrial age. Sooner or later the various Governments that survive from the welter of revolution must be recognised. If it comes about that Russia chooses to abide by the present regime, or something of a similar character, that's her affair. For myself, I think the worst test to which the heresies of the Bolsheviks can be subjected is that which a return to common sense and the ordinary routine of life would impose. Of course, what I say is neither here nor there. As Janet often reminds me, it's easy work talking.

I see from last week's paper that the General Assemblies have knocked off for another year. From the reports it would

seem that there is now every chance in the world for Church Union between the Established and United Free Scottish Churches. Well, that's something to the good, anyway, for, aside from creeds, Union should mean a saving of money and much overlapping. In Scottish towns the ratio between the two churches is generally about 1 to 6 and it's a queer place of worship that ye canna get a seat for on either side o' ye, for your umbrella, lum hat and gloves. So I'm no' a bit surprised that the prevailing craze for Combines has at length got the length of the Church. But to my way of thinking, it's an old trouble that ails the Kirk of to-day. Like the mare's tail, they are behind in realising how great is the difference in mentality between the generation now rising up and the generation that was young forty years ago. If only the change was better understood, much of the social trouble of to-day would vanish. The chief difficulty the Church has to contend with is indifference, the result of either physical environment or material affluence. Then, again, hardly anyone, nowadays, loses caste by no' going to the Church of a Sunday. Good folks are no' necessarily confined to the Churches. If the Church in Scotland was less of a Sunday affair and the brotherhood it offered less anemic, it would appeal much more than it does. Presbyterianism here has exalted Sunday and neglected the other six days of the week. The Reformers alleged many faults against the Roman Catholics, but the old Church had the ever open door and more neighbourliness forbye. Besides, it made a more successful appeal to the women-folks, and when it comes to settling human nature along certain lines the women are aye on the ground floor, mind I'm telling ye. Theirs is the first innings, anyway, and often tells in the hinder-end. What Scotland needs is a new religion with more colour and warmth in it—more of the Guild and the tassels of the larch hung in cataracts of tenderest green and wild cherry trees stood like pillars of snow, so white were their trunks. The hawthorn pink and white were bending with blossom and the blackthorn was now shedding its snowy bloom.

This Irish business is surely the devil and all. I'm beginning to think that the best thing that could happen to Ireland is Civil War and my money on the Ulsterites every time. But surely in these days of scientific discovery it is not beyond the wit of man to devise some mechanical means whereby Ireland might be dug up by the roots and set down in some more favourable position in the Ocean—the Indian Ocean for choice, where monsoons and typhoons are regular visitors and the gentle mosquito abounds. This would suit the Irish temperament much better than their present stance among the cold Atlantic breakers, and they could play at being a Republic without being a nuisance to their neighbours. The Sin Fiends might object to this as interfering with their playful pastime of shooting up policemen and old women; but this could be got over by their filling the legend of the Kilkenny cats—as Hamlet has it—a consummation devoutly to be wished. What's more, in the event of Ireland ever becoming a Republic as distinct from a form of Government having for its policy rotten-hearted murder and rapine, it is to be hoped that their first President will bear an Irish name. Eamon de Valera might look all right over the door of an ice-cream parlour, but it certainly doesn't sound Irish. Patsy Murphy, Tim Doolin, Mike Flannigan, Barney Braligan, and the like would be more fitting names when the Glorious and

TROOP MOVEMENTS.

WILTS COMPANY FOR PEKING.

The P. and O. steamer Hima-laya, a liner often seen in port in pre-war days, arrived in Hong-kong harbour this morning and went to the naval anchorage. She has on board No. 3 Company Hongkong-Singapore Battalion, R. G. A., which company is in relief of No. 4 Company which left for Singapore last month.

We understand that a company of the Wiltshire Battalion are leaving for Peking by this vessel during the week.

Victorious Republic of Ireland bursts on a wondering world. Hurroooh!!

We had Macpherson through from Greenock for the week-end. Mrs. Mac didn't get along with him, which was just as well when all's said and done, for Janet and her were aye best separate; besides, Mac himself is a big enough handful at one time. As it was, he back-affronted me before the minister and I was just as pleased to see the back of him to the train, him carrying away a stone of last year's potatoes along with his pyjamas in his second-best suitcase, no' to speak of a bundle of rhubarb under his arm and a bunch of wall flower in his other hand. Of course, you know Mac's thrown way. The minister wasn't to blame, though I will say he's no' very observant or at the sight of Mac's face he would have stopped short in the middle of his discourse and hurried home to his manse and dinner.

Of course he first riled Mac with his everlasting questions about China, the which Mac wouldn't have minded so much, I believe, if I hadn't been there at the time. But Mac under the circumstances couldn't get a chance to brag and show off and so he wasn't having any. Then he got started on the weather and the prospect of the crops, but if it had been the high cost of whisky and tobacco—he might have got a more ready learner. Well, anyhow, to make a long story short, he finally got talking about the scenery—our glen to be precise—and how it was at present distinguished by its wild extravagance of colour in flowering trees and wild flowers; there the green glory of May was spreading like a delicate vapour over the landscape and the like.

Oh Mac must see the Glen before he went away. He mustn't miss the unprecedented bloom of primroses; the sight of them was wonderful. In the Glen one glory just succeeded another, for the old oaks cast their shadows on mossy carpets, dyed with the deep azure of the wild hyacinth and the tassels of the larch hung in cataracts of tenderest green and wild cherry trees stood like pillars of snow, so white were their trunks. The hawthorn pink and white were bending with blossom and the blackthorn was now shedding its snowy bloom.

"Well," says Mac, "what about it?" Isn't he a terribly ill-mannered man and to an ordained Minister, too. Ye could have knocked me down with a feather and Janet rose and went outside to see how the hens were managing their dinner. But Mac didn't turn a hair but kept even on blowing smoke from a superannuated pipe sheer in the minister's face. But he had his wit about him; I'll say that for him. "What about it, my friend?" said he gently enough, the red blood mantling his cheek. "Only this about it," says he "when all this fragrant, I have been telling you of, has died, the wild rose, the sweet briar, the honeysuckle, meadow-sweet, foxgloves, crimson and white will continue their ministry of beauty until autumn's dying glory will close in this vale of ours."

"Well, you'll get your share of it," says he. I dinna' understand Mac of late. I think he must be putting in his spare time listening to some of you red-tied, black-nailed gentry that stand on soap boxes on Glasgow Green of a night. Janet was sore put out with the whole episode. Mac was inclined to argue, but she soon put a stopper on him. When a woman declares there is no use talking, what she means is that there is no use in any body else talking.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY

Owing to the high price of imported poultry, our prices for own housefed poultry will be as follows on and after the 8th inst:—

CAPONS - - - 55 cents per lb.
CHICKENS - - 60 " " "

7th. July, 1920.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & GOLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.



CAL-PA-CO

PURE MARINE PAINT

CAL-PA-CO cannot be equalled for purity and the excellent finish it imparts on any surface. It withstands the severe tests of weather and varying temperature.

INTERIOR DECORATION
CAL-PA CO offers something entirely new in interior finish.

MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA PAINT CO.
Sole Agents

GERIN, DREYARD & CO.
HOTEL MARRIOTT

HELPING DISTRESSED ALLIES.

OF INTEREST TO HONGKONG.

It will be recalled that the late Mr. J. T. Trencher, Head of the Botanical and Forestry Department of Hongkong, made an appeal some time ago on behalf of the Royal Horticultural Society War Relief Fund, formed for the purpose of distributing trees and seed and horticultural implements amongst returning inhabitants of the war-devastated areas of France and Belgium. Many Hongkong people contributed to that Fund, and they will be interested to learn how the money has been used.

A report issued by the Society is just to hand, and from it we learn that the funds collected amounted to nearly £45,000 (of which £3,000 was collected by Scotland and substantial amounts by our Overseas Friends), and to give an account of their stewardship, the Executive Committee met recently at the house of Lady Northcote in St. James' Place. Among those also present were Lord Lambourne (President), Miss Balfour, Sir Harry J. Veitch (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. F. J. Hambury (Chairman), Lady Margaret Boscaawen, Mrs. Henshaw, Mr. H. M. Collinson, Mr. Reginald Cory, Sir Albert Rollet, Mrs. Brodie of Brodie, Lady Dynevor, Lady Margaret Macrae, Lady Jersey, Lady St. Cyres, and Mr. Carl Hentschel, C.C., the Secretary.

From the report made by Mr. Hentschel, it appeared that altogether about 50,000 fruit trees, 49,000 tools, and 400,000 packets of seeds were distributed under the auspices of the British Committee of the French Red Cross. In addition, Belgium received £5,500 for the manufacture of paillassons while Serbia and Roumania were given valuable assistance.

Sir Harry Veitch reported on finance. He said that the total collected was more than £43,000, of which £21,000 had been raised during the past fifteen months. The money was being disbursed with the exception of a sum that they were keeping in hand to replace next autumn any trees which for some reason or other had not grown. Out of 50,000 trees there were bound to be some failures.

Over 100 letters from the local Mayors of the various districts helped have testified in no unstinted manner to the work done. From these we take the following typical extracts:—

Mont Saint Germain.—How welcome was the gift, and how great is our admiration for the disinterested kindness which prompted you to send it. It is a truly striking example of brotherhood from one people to another which will continue in a peace union that was begun in war."

Hauterive (Rhodes).—"In the name of 215 inhabitants (out of 500) who have returned, I have the honour and the pleasure of thanking you for the splendid and generous gift which your Society has made by sending to each family two large, and three small trees. For long years, it may be for many generations, these fruit trees and their kind donors will be held in remembrance at Hauterive-Giville."

Gormont.—"We have divided the gifts among the 112 families who have so far returned to their homes. We were much struck by the exceedingly sensible way in which the sets of seeds, etc., were arranged so as to suit our needs to a nicety."

ABOUT BABY'S WEIGHT.

Healthy babies should steadily increase in weight. When baby is not doing this there is something wrong, as was the case with the child of Mrs. Thomas Lawrence, a Canadian lady living at Collingwood, Ontario.

"My baby has been very delicate ever since she was three weeks old," writes Mrs. Lawrence. "She had indigestion, and although she had a ravenous appetite her food did not do her any good and she grew thinner and thinner. She would scream with the pain in her stomach, and as she was also troubled with constipation we were at times afraid we would lose her. I tried several medicines for her but they did no good. Then I tried Baby's Own Tablets, and her digestion improved. Now food does her good, and she is growing plump. I think the Tablets are a fine medicine for a child."

Baby's Own Tablets are obtainable from chemists, also at 60 cents the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Beichuan Road, Shanghai.

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IN MEN'S

BATHING COSTUMES.

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ALL SIZES

RUBBER EAR STOPPLES

TO PREVENT WATER FROM
GETTING INTO THE EARS

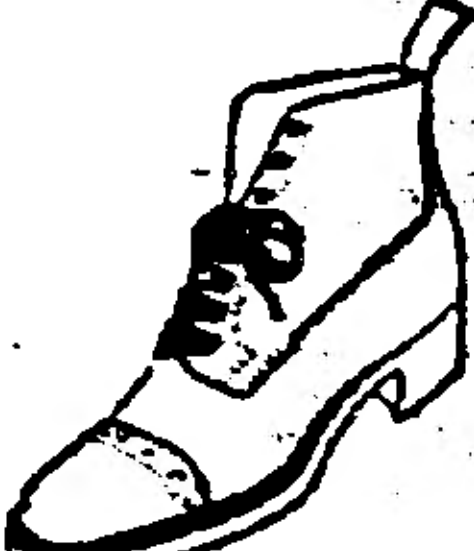
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C.P. & N.S.

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(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama.)

| FROM | DATE | TO |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|
| STEAMERS, HONGKONG, VANCOUVER. | | |
| Empress of Japan... | July 20 | Aug. 10 |
| Empress of Asia... | July 29 | Aug. 16 |
| Monteagle... | Aug. 12 | Sept. 5 |
| Empress of Russia... | Aug. 26 | Sept. 13 |
| Empress of Japan... | Sept. 14 | Oct. 5 |
| Empress of Asia... | Sept. 23 | Oct. 11 |
| Monteagle... | Oct. 21 | Nov. 8 |
| Empress of Russia... | Oct. 26 | Nov. 19 |
| Empress of Japan... | Nov. 9 | Nov. 30 |
| Empress of Asia... | Nov. 18 | Dec. 6 |
| Empress of Russia... | Dec. 16 | Jan. 3 |

Passengers to Europe are strongly advised to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from Hongkong. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are complicated and the Pacific Atlantic route can be arranged by cable or letter to all passengers on Europe, whether or not crossing the Pacific via U.S. ports. Freight rates to Europe, Montreal, Liverpool, London, and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here, will cover all such requirements.

For fares and other information please apply to
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CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Wednesday, July 14th.

ALSO

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HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

| STEAMERS. | TONS. | LEAVE HONGKONG. |
|--------------|--------|------------------------|
| KOREA MARU | 20,000 | July 14th. |
| SIBERIA MARU | 20,000 | Aug. 10th (from Yham). |
| TENYO MARU | 22,000 | Aug. 11th. |
| SHINYO MARU | 22,000 | Sept. 6th. |
| PERSIA MARU | 9,000 | Sept. 17th. |

Calling at Keelung.
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.
VIA JAPAN, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

| STEAMERS. | TONS. | LEAVE HONGKONG. |
|-------------|--------|-------------------------|
| KAISHO MARU | 18,500 | July 20th. (Cargo only) |
| ANYO MARU | 18,500 | Sept. 9th. |
| SEIYO MARU | 14,000 | Nov. 9th. |

For full information regarding passengers, freight, and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,
King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.
Agents at Canton:
Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITHS, LTD.

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"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"
15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.

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SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
"CHINA" "NANKING" "NILE"
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"CELTIC PRINCE" VIA SUEZ CANAL, Middle of September.

Steamers proceed VIA SUEZ CANAL OR PANAMA CANAL at Owners option.

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Agents.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



DOLLAR LINE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

| STEAMERS. | SAILING DATE. |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| "GRACE DOLLAR" ... | AUG. 3RD. |
| "MELVILLE DOLLAR" ... | SEPT. 17TH. |
| "HAROLD DOLLAR" ... | OCT. 9TH. |

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

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GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 795.
THIRD FLOOR 792.

SAN FRANCISCO.

U.S.S.B.

"WEST HARTS"

VIA KOBE on July 16th.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

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3rd Floor.

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SINGAPORE

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SAMARANG

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NEXT SAILING

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Sailing on July 12th.

U.S.S.B. "LAKE FARRAR"
Sailing on July 17th.

Operated on behalf of U.S.S.B. Emergency Fleet Corporation. Through B/L issued to any port or common point destination in America or Canada.

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THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Tel. 792 RAY E. GUNN Gen. P. O. Bldg.
795 Manager.

SAILING DATES.

EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| Lake Onawa R.D. Co. | July 12 |
| Toshiba M.N.Y.K. | July 13 |
| Kamo M.N.Y.K. | July 13 |
| Amago M.O.S.K. | July 13 |
| Ohagaha R. & S. | July 13 |
| Colorado S. & D. | July 13 |
| Maquan F.W. Co. | July 13 |
| Kathlamet B.L. | July 13 |
| Celebes M.O.S.K. | July 16 |
| West Harts R.D. Co. | July 16 |
| Lake Farrar R.D. Co. | July 17 |
| West Calera P.M. Co. | July 17 |
| Himalaya M.O.S.K. | July 17 |
| Keketicus P.M. Co. | 2nd half July |
| Haasayampa P.M. Co. | July 17 |
| Persia M.T.K.K. | July 17 |
| St. Albans P. & O. | July 18 |
| Kaisho M.T.K.K. | July 18 |
| Tokushima M.N.Y.K. | July 19 |
| Kathlamet B.L. | July 19 |
| E. of Japan C.P.O.S. | July 20 |
| Manila M.O.S.K. | July 20 |
| Allia M.O.S.K. | July 20 |
| Burma M.O.S.K. | July 20 |
| Nikko M.N.Y.K. | July 21 |
| China C.M. Co. | July 21 |
| Devanha P. & O. | July 23 |
| Kohoku M.O.S.K. | July 24 |
| Wheatland P.S. Co. | July 25 |
| Pawlet P.S. Co. | July 26 |
| City of Oran B.L. | July 27 |
| West Montpel L.A. Co. | July 28 |
| Edridge P.S. Co. | July 29 |
| Iyo M.N.Y.K. | July 29 |
| E. of Asia C.P.O.S. | July 29 |
| Lowther C.D. & Co. | July 30 |
| West Ivan O.S.K. | July 30 |
| Siam M.O.S.K. | Aug. 3 |
| Grace D. R.D. Co. | Aug. 3 |
| Pakling B.L. | Aug. 6 |
| Kalyan P. & O. | Aug. 7 |
| Mexico M.O.S.K. | Aug. 8 |
| Taiyuan B. & S. | Aug. 8 |
| Siberia M.T.K.K. | Aug. 10 |
| Elkton P.S. Co. | Aug. 10 |
| Tenyo M.T.K.K. | Aug. 11 |

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Szechuen B. & S. | July 12 |
| G. Apar P. & O. | July 12 |
| Kalyan P. & O. | July 13 |
| Takang J.M. Co. | July 13 |
| Suiyang B. & S. | July 13 |
| Chinkiang B. & S. | July 13 |
| Ningpo B. & S. | July 13 |
| Alia M.N.Y.K. | July 13 |
| Fooksang J.M. Co. | July 14 |
| Yatsui J.M. Co. | July 14 |
| Sasho M.O.S.K. | July 15 |
| Hanyang B. & S. | July 15 |
| Sunning B. & S. | July 15 |
| Kwongsang J.M. Co. | July 15 |
| Fookhing J.M. Co. | July 15 |
| Kueichow B. & S. | July 16 |
| Haiching D.L. Co. | July 16 |
| Shidzuoka M.N.Y.K. | July 16 |
| Hailong D.L. Co. | July 16 |
| Loongang J.M. Co. | July 16 |
| Kaifong B. & S. | July 16 |
| Teian B. & S. | July 17 |
| Cheongshing J.M. Co. | July 18 |
| Burma M.O.S.K. | July 18 |
| Amatsusa M.O.S.K. | July 18 |
| Kanagawa M.N.Y.K. | July 19 |
| Tijmanook J.C.J.L. | July 20 |
| Hailong D.L. Co. | July 20 |
| Chinhua B. & S. | July 20 |
| Shantung B. & S. | July 20 |
| Aki M.N.Y.K. | July 21 |
| Tisalak J.C.J.L. | July 21 |
| Shin M.N.Y.K. | July 22 |
| Luzon M.O.S.K. | July 24 |
| Tiliwong J.C.J.L. | July 29 |
| Tilakap J.C.J.L. | July 29 |
| Tatsuno M.N.Y.K. | July 28 |
| Penang M.N.Y.K. | B. Aug. |
| Unnan M.O.S.K. | Aug. 1 |
| Tango M.N.Y.K. | Aug. 21 |



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| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| "ENDICOTT" ... | About July 13 | "ELDRIDGE" ... | About July 29 |
| "WHEATLAND" ... | July 15 | "ELKTON" ... | Aug. 10 |

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| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| "ABERCOTT" ... | ... July 15th. |
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| Due Inwards | About | Sailing | About |
|----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| S.S. WEST MONTPEL... | July 25 | S.S. WEST MONTPEL... | July 28 |
| S.S. WEST HIKI... | Aug. 20 | S.S. WEST HIKI... | Aug. 23 |
| S.S. VINITA... | Sept. 12 | S.S. VINITA... | Sept. 15 |
| S.S. WEST HIXTON... | Oct. 7 | S.S. WEST HIXTON... | Oct. 10 |

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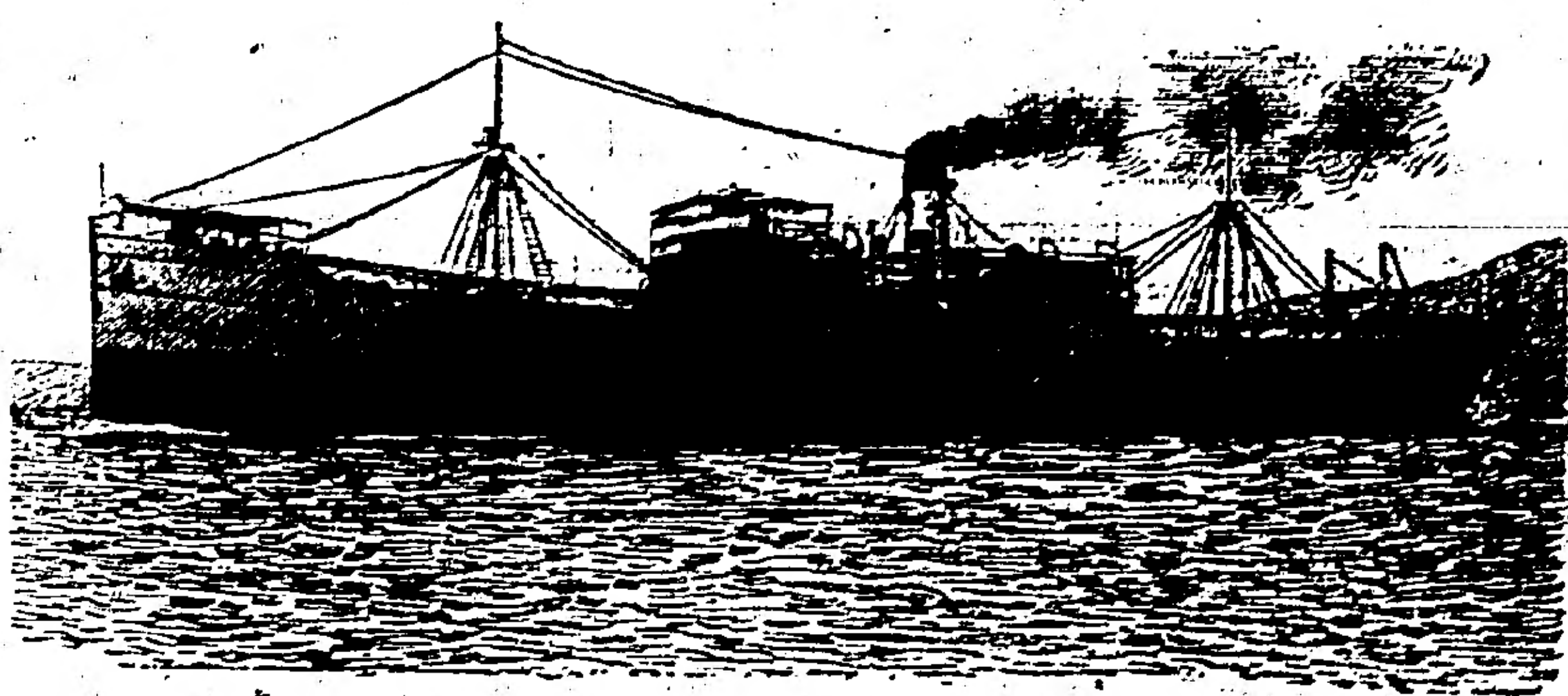
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TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



GENERAL PERSHING.

Above, the well-known American general is seen surrounded by kiddies on the Army transport Northern Pacific.



AWAIT MESSAGE FROM MARS.

Photo shows Dr. F. H. Millener and his assistant (H. L. Garmer) waiting for a message from Mars at Omaha. They had an instrument capable of receiving 50,000-meter wave lengths and listened in vain throughout two nights.



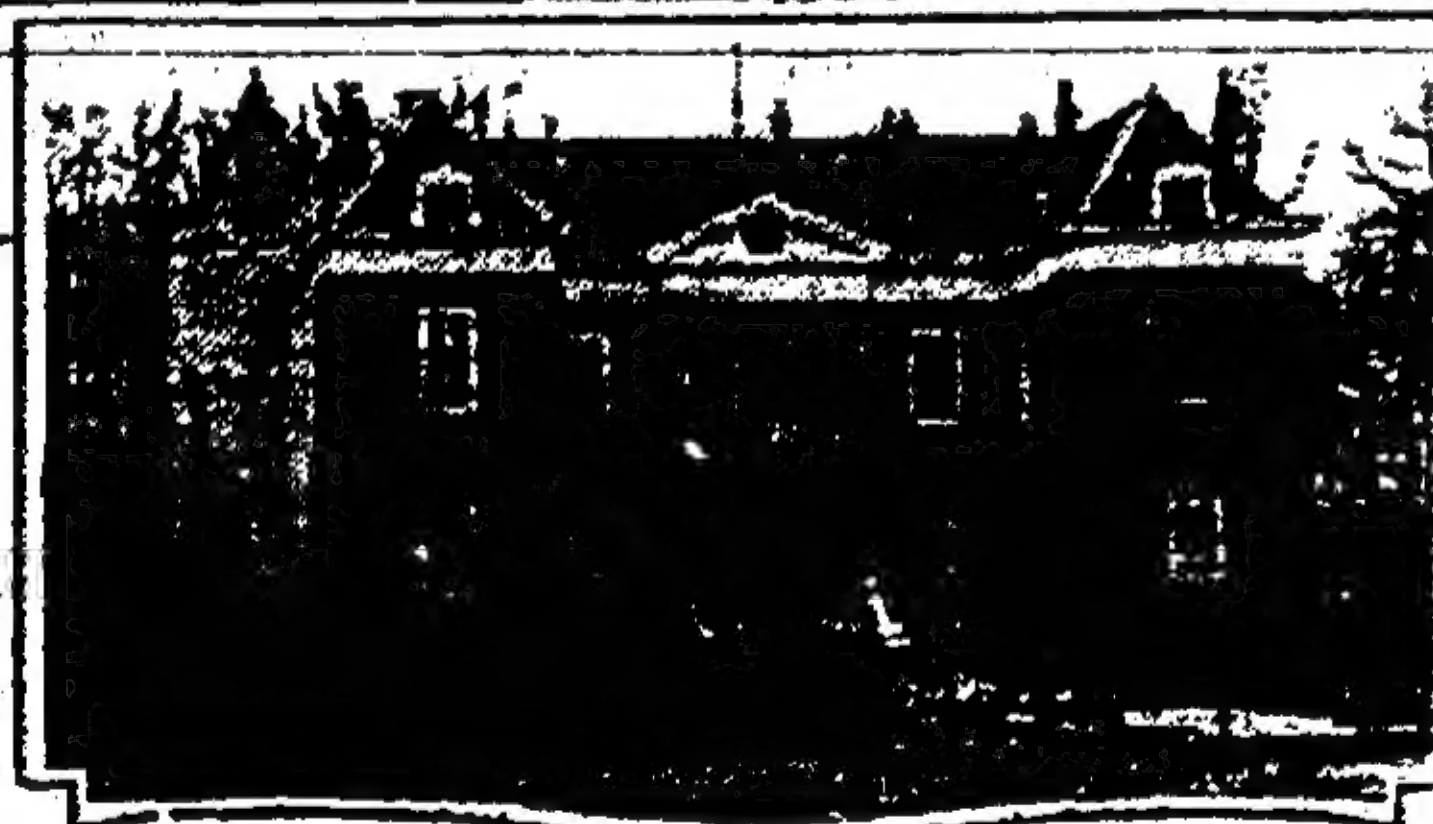
WOMEN SOLDIERS.

There are women soldiers in the armies of the Bolsheviks, now fighting the Poles. One is seen above.



EX-KAISER'S HOME.

Above, workmen are seen building a wall round Doorn House, where the ex-Kaiser is in exile and which is seen below.



FAMOUS AIRMAN.

Lieut. Boger, of the French Army, who has completed the first non-stop aerial trip across the Mediterranean and back, being accompanied by his pet dog.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Oh, Well, that's Different.

BY ALLMAN



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BREMER LIVERPOOL ROME
BRUSSELS LONDON SOUTHAMPTON
BUENOS AIRES LUCERNE SHANGHAI
CHRISTIANIA MANILA STOCKHOLM
COBLENZ MARSEILLE TORONTO
COPENHAGEN MONTREAL VALPARAISO
GENOA NAPLES YOKOHAMA

In Process of Organization.

ALEXANDRIA HAVANA RIO DE JANEIRO
CAIRO MONTEVIDEO WARSAWSHIPPING AND BANKING CORRESPONDENTS AT ALL
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Letters of Credit.
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Acting General Agent,

C. P. O. S. Ltd.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE-
GRAPH COMPANY, LTD.The following Unclaimed Tele-
grams are lying here:

Russia from Yokohama.
Petruche Steamer Africa Cab-
ine 11, from Vladivostok.
Anne, from Shanghai.
Walker Bouner, Carlton Hotel,
from Shanghai.

5473, from Shanghai.
Youngkannan Leebing Co.,
from Shanghai.

Yuhung, from Shanghai.

Kwangsioghong, from Amoy.

Arthur Nielson Co., from Kobe.

Lee Bros, from Kobe.

Ch'onghong, Wenyekai, from
Shanghai.

Kwathangset, from Amoy.

1102, 0030, 3719, 3394, 0350 etc.
from Amoy.R. C. Wilson, Sailors Home,
from Shanghai.

Shiukee, from Kobe.

Hon tye, from Amoy.

0491, 3596, 3087 etc., from
Shanghai.Fathin, Connaught road, from
Shanghai.4133, 3952, 2770, 1430, 5050,
3391 etc., from Amoy.

2413, 3006, from Amoy.

Yasuda, from Osaka.

N. LUND,
Act. Superintendent,
Hongkong, July 8, 1920.EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-
ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Garman Kelly, from Manila.

Janin, Care American Consul,
from Singapore.

Lovely, from Thursday Island.

Trustee, Hongkong Shanghai
Bank, Colombia.M. E. F. AIREY,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, July 8, 1920.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on July 1, 1920.CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

| System | 1919 | 1920 |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| City | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Hill | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| City & Hill | 100.00 | 100.00 |

| System | 1919 | 1920 |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| City | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Hill | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| City & Hill | 100.00 | 100.00 |

| System | 1919 | 1920 |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| City | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Hill | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| City & Hill | 100.00 | 100.00 |

| System | 1919 | 1920 |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| City | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Hill | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| City & Hill | 100.00 | 100.00 |

| System | 1919 | 1920 |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| City | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Hill | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| City & Hill | 100.00 | 100.00 |

| System | 1919 | 1920 |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| City | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Hill | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| City & Hill | 100.00 | 100.00 |

| System | 1919 | 1920 |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| City | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Hill | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| City & Hill | 100.00 | 100.00 |

| System | 1919 | 1920 |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| City | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Hill | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| City & Hill | 100.00 | 100.00 |

| System | 1919 | 1920 |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| City | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Hill | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| City & Hill | 100.00 | 100.00 |

| System | 1919 | 1920 |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| City | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Hill | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| City & Hill | 100.00 | 100.00 |

| System | 1919 | 1920 |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| City | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Hill | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| City & Hill | 100.00 | 100.00 |

| System | 1919 | 1920 |
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